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## Important Questions for CBSE Class 10 History Chapter 7 – Print Culture and Modern World 5 Mark Question

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## **CBSE Class 10 History Important Questions Chapter 7 – Print Culture and Modern World**

# 5 Mark Questions

## 1. How did china remains a major producer of printed material for a long time?

- Ans.** 1. Merchants used print in their everyday life as they collected trade information.
2. Text books for the civil services examination were printed in vast numbers under the sponsorship of the imperial state.
  3. The new readership preferred fictional narratives, poetry, romantic plays.
  4. Rich women began to read and many women began publishing their poetry and plays.
  5. Wives of scholar and officials published their work and courtesans wrote about their lives.

## 2. What were the chief characteristics of the earliest print culture in Japan? Explain.

- Ans.** 1. Buddhist monasteries from china introduced hand printing technology into Japan.
2. The oldest Japanese book printed in AD 868 in Diamond Sutra.
  3. In Medieval Japan poets and prose writers were regularly published and books were cheap and abundant.
  4. Printing of visual materials led to increasing publishing practices.
  5. In the late 18th century in the flourishing urban circles city at Edo, illustrated collections of paintings depicted urban culture involving artisans, courtesans and tea house gathering.
  6. Books for women, musical instruments, tea ceremony, flower arrangements, proper etiquettes were published.

## 3. Explain the main features of the first printed Bible?

- Ans.** 1. The first book printed by John Guttenberg was the holy book Bible.
2. It closely resembled the written manuscripts in appearance and layout.
  3. The types of metal letters imitated the ornamental handwritten style.
  4. Borders of the Bible were illuminated by hand with foliage and other patterns.
  5. Printing of books for the commons and for elites was different.
  6. About 180 copies were printed and it takes three years to print.

## 4. Explain the different stages of development of printing technology in China.

- Ans.** 1. From 594 A.D. the books were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of woodblocks in china.
2. The imperial court also got many textbooks printed for the civil services examination.
  3. By the 17th century urban culture developed in China. Merchants used print in their everyday life as they collected trade information.
  4. Wives of rich men, scholars and officials also began to write their autobiographies.
  5. In the late 19th century, the mechanical printing press was established.
  6. Shanghai became a hub of the new print culture.

## 5. Describe the development of Guttenberg's printing press.

- Ans.** 1. Drawing the knowledge from wine and olive presses Guttenberg developed the model of printing press and moulds were used for casting metal types for the letter of the alphabet.
2. By 1448, Guttenberg perfected the system of printing press. The first book he printed was the Bible. About 180 copies were printed and it took three years to print.
  3. In the hundred years between 1450 and 1559, printing presses were set up in most of the countries of Europe.
  4. Printers from Germany travelled to other countries seeking work and helping to start new printing presses.
  5. This shift from hand printing to mechanical printing led to the print revolution.

## 6. Explain the different effects of Print revolution.

- Ans.** 1. Printing reduced the cost of books.
2. The time and labour required to produce each book came down, and multiple copies could be produced with greater ease.
  3. Print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas, and introduced a new world of debate and discussion.

4. Print brought about a new intellectual atmosphere and helped in spreading the new ideas that led to the reformation.
5. Due to print people became aware and they started asking questions to the authorities.
6. Print culture was responsible for the French revolution.
7. The writings of the enlightened thinkers provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism.

#### **7. How did the ideas of scientists and philosophers become more accessible to common people after the beginning of print revolution in Europe?**

- Ans.**
1. Ancient and medieval scientific texts were compiled and published, and maps and scientific diagrams were widely printed.
  2. When scientists like Isaac Newton began to publish their discoveries, they could influence a much wider circle of scientific minded readers by his scientific logic.
  3. The writings of thinkers such as Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau were also widely printed and read.
  4. Those who read these books saw the world through new eyes.
  5. There was an outpouring of literature that mocked the royalty and criticized their morality.

#### **8. How did the printing technology give women a chance to share their feeling with the world outside?**

- Ans.**
1. Due to print revolution women became an important as reader as well as writers.
  2. Penny magazine and manuals were especially meant for women were published, which included teaching proper behavior and housekeeping.
  3. When novels began to be written in the nineteenth century women were seen as important readers.
  4. Getting influenced they started writing novels. Some of the best-known novelists were: Jane Austin, The Bronte Sisters and George Eliot.
  5. Their writing became important in defining a new type of women- a person with will, strength of personality, determination and the power to think.

#### **9. Highlight the development of print culture in India.**

- Ans.**
1. The printing press first came to Goa with Portuguese missionaries in the mid sixteenth century.
  2. By 1674, about 50 books had been printed in the local languages- Konkani and Kannada.
  3. By 1710, Dutch Protestant missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts and many of them were translated of older works.
  4. From 170, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal gazette- a weekly magazine.
  5. By the close of the 18th century a number of newspapers and journals appeared in print. There were Indian too who began to publish Indian newspapers.

#### **10. "Print led to intense controversies between social and religious reformers and Hindu orthodoxy." Support the statement with example.**

- Ans.**
1. Print led to intense controversies between social and religious reformers and Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, brahmanical priesthood and idolatry.
  2. In Bengal as the debate developed tracts and newspapers proliferated circulating a variety of arguments.
  3. To reach a wider audience, the ideas were printed in the everyday spoken language of local people.
  4. Raja Rammohan Roy published the 'Sambad kaumudi' from 1821 and the Hindu orthodoxy commissioned the 'Samachar Chandrik'a to oppose the opinions of Ram mohan Roy.
  5. From 1822 two Persian newspapers were published, 'Jam-i-Jahan Nama ' and 'Shamsul Akbar'.

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